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SECURITY INFORMATION

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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1. a. One medium for the exchange of scientific knowledge between the DDR and the Chinese Communist Government is correspondence between the respective Academies of Sciences. 25X1
- b. Thus, on 14 October 1950, KUO Mo-jo, president of the Academy of Sciences of Communist China, wrote to the Academy of Sciences of the DDR. The letter was sent through the DDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- c. KUO Mo-jo stated that his Academy was interested in the possibility of sending Chinese graduates to the DDR for one to two years study at institutes controlled by the DDR Academy. The Chinese Academy wished to send graduates in the following subjects:
- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Chemistry | Low temperature physics |
| Optics | Metallurgy |
| Chemical technology | Artificial silks |
| Semi-conductors (Halbleiter) | |
- d. On 13 March 1951, the DDR Academy replied through the DDR Ministry of Education and the DDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Academy said that they could take ten Chinese scientists. These could be accommodated as follows:
- 1) Four Chinese scientists of the Institut fuer Faserstofforschung (Institute for Research on Fibrin), Teltow-Seehof, bei Berlin, Kantstrasse 55. The Chinese could be trained here in the special fields of the Institute under Dr. Erich Correns, Professor Walther Schramek and others.

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[illegible]

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- 2) One Chinese scientist at the Institut fuer Festkoerperforschung (Institute for Research in Solid Bodies), Berlin-Buch, Lindenberg-Weg 76. The scientist could be trained here under Professor Friedrich Moeglich.
 - 3) One Chinese scientist in the Laboratorium fuer Festkoerperforschung, Dresden A 21, Schandauer-Strasse 64 (to be moved to Berlin). Professor Ostap Stasiw would be responsible.
 - 4) Two Chinese scientists in the Optisches Laboratorium, Berlin-Karow, Busonistrasse 27. Training would be under Dr. Ernst Lau.
 - 5) Two Chinese scientists in the Heinrich-Hertz-Institut fuer Schwingungsforschung (Institute for Oscillation Research), Berlin-Adlershof. Dr. Otto Hachenberg would be responsible.
2. a. Institutes in China may also correspond with the DDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the Chinese Mission in East Berlin. Thus, on 24 November 1951, the DDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs wrote to the DDR Academy of Sciences about a request that they had received from the Research Institute for Telecommunications Science in the Chinese Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. Prior to making frequency measurements, the Research Institute requested information on sunspots, the particular characteristics of the ionosphere or Kennelly-Heaviside layer, and descriptive information on wave guides.
 - b. The matter was referred to the astrophysical observatory of the Academy of Sciences, Potsdam. Professor Walter Grotrian, head of the observatory, stated in answer to the Chinese request that there appeared to have been some mistranslation from the Chinese. He added that the Chinese could get all the data on sunspots that they needed from the Swiss Federal Observatory, Zurich.
 - c. The Chinese interest in ionosphere research was then referred to the Heinrich-Hertz Institute. In reply, Dr. Hachenberg assumed that the Chinese were interested in techniques of measurement to facilitate frequency predictions. He gave a brief summary of the science, quoting modern literature on the subject and referred the Chinese to the daily telegrams on ionosphere measurements issued [redacted]

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Possible cultural agreement

3. At some time in the first half of 1951, Dr. Josef Naas, Director of the DDR Academy of Sciences, was asked by the DDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs to draft the scientific (Wissenschaftlich) part of a proposed cultural agreement between the DDR and China. The draft made by Dr. Naas provided for the following:
 - a. The exchange of literature. The DDR would exchange monthly, on the basis of a mutually agreed list, up to 200 scientific periodicals (10 copies of each) and 5 newly published scientific works, including textbooks (10 copies of each). The DDR would also send 20 copies of the Deutsche Nationalbiographie, Series A and B and the bibliography of new publications of the DDR. The Public Scientific Library in East Berlin would be responsible for the DDR's arrangements and would also receive publications sent by the Chinese.
 - b. Each country would make the publications (Schriften) in its public libraries available by loan to the other. Scientific work in the libraries, museums, and archives would be facilitated.

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- c. The organizations in each country responsible for the universities would semiannually exchange the relevant study programs (in 10 copies) and laws and ministerial decrees (5 copies).
 - d. The two countries would exchange every three months calendars of their scientific meetings and issue invitations to the scientists of the other country to all meetings not of purely local significance. Exchange lecture visits would be encouraged. The DDR would ask for two or three teachers of modern Chinese language, literature, and history for the Sinological Institute of the University of Leipzig. In return, the DDR would send two or three natural scientists to appropriate institutes in China.
 - e. The two countries would exchange students.
 - f. The relevant organizations of the two countries would make possible the exchange of scientists, candidates (Aspiranten), and students for research and study. The two countries would also exchange information on the research plans of their universities and high schools.
4. The scientific part of the cultural agreement was still in draft form in March 1952. It was then again discussed by the DDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the DDR Academy of Sciences who decided that, with the omission of any reference to the visit of German natural scientists to China (paragraph 3 (d), last sentence) and with minor grammatical alterations, the draft would be accepted. The provision for the visit of two or three German natural scientists to China was withdrawn because of German uncertainties about the nature, interests, and standing of Chinese Institutes.
5. It was understood in the DDR Academy of Sciences that this cultural agreement was to be published about May 1952. It was further thought that the Chinese scientists mentioned in paragraph 1 might visit the DDR later this year, after the publication of the agreement. None of the scientists had arrived in the DDR by mid-March 1952.

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